

# LABOR CLARIION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 19, 1909.

APPEAL OF THE A. F. OF L. OFFICIALS.  
THE TOLPUDDLE MARTYRS.  
SHORT HISTORY OF THE LABEL.  
THE NEED OF A LABEL REVIVAL.  
DEFEAT OF THE INITIATIVE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1909.

No. 5

## THE TOLPUDDLE MARTYRS.

BY JOHN P. FREY, EDITOR "INTERNATIONAL MOLDERS JOURNAL."

A movement has been set on foot in Great Britain to raise \$25,000 to be devoted towards establishing model cottage homes for aged laborers, a scholarship at Ruskin College, Oxford, both for Tolpuddle people, and a monument in the village itself in memory and honor of the Tolpuddle trade-union martyrs.

As many trade unionists are unfamiliar with that period of trade-union history which brought the Tolpuddle case into prominence, it may be of interest as well as of value to briefly review the main features of the tremendous struggle between the employers and organized workmen of England, which for the time being crystallized in the transportation of several trade unionists for having endeavored to organize the farm laborers in the village of Tolpuddle, in Dorsetshire.

Previous to 1825 the conspiracy laws applying to labor had enabled the employers in most instances to effectively oppose trade unions, through the application of these laws by the courts, though in the industrial centers trade unionism was spreading among the workmen. But in that year these laws were repealed in their entirety, and the only recourse left to the employer was the common law.

Alarmed at the ready weapon which had been taken from them by the repeal of these acts, the employers individually and through their organizations, brought every pressure to bear upon the ministers and parliament to re-enact the conspiracy laws. The cabinet, however, did not dare to recommend such action to parliament, for the many acts of outrageous injustice which had been inflicted upon the workmen under these laws were still too fresh in the public mind.

As a result, however, of the continued pressure brought to bear upon them by the manufacturers, the cabinet appointed a commission to investigate the industrial conditions which the employers complained of, and to recommend remedial legislation. A professor of political economy and a legal expert had the direction of the commission's work placed in their hands; their records, notes and correspondence indicate that they did not interview or examine any trade unionists, but secured all the information they finally submitted from the manufacturers and other employers.

As it was unsafe to openly endeavor to secure a reconsideration of the repealing act of 1825, they believed that its influence could be counteracted through the enactment of drastic legislation. They recommended that a law be enacted which would clearly recite the common law prohibitions of conspiracy and restraint of trade. It should forbid, under severe penalties, "all attempts or solicitations, combinations, subscriptions, and solicitations to combinations," to threaten masters, to persuade blacklegs to quit their positions in struck shops, or to ask workmen to join the union."

Picketing, however peaceful, was to be comprehensively forbidden and punished drastically. Employers or their assistants were to be given authority to arrest workmen without summons or warrants, and hale them before any justice of the peace.

This the commission was moderate enough to say, "as much as we would recommend in the first instance. But if it should be proved that the evil of the combination system cannot be subdued at less price, \* \* \* we must recommend the experiment of confiscation of the funds subscribed for purposes

## Appeal of the A. F. of L. Officials from the Decision of Justice Daniel T. Wright

On March 11th the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia handed down a decision that modifies and yet affirms the interpretation of law delivered last December by Justice Wright.

The American Federation of Labor hereafter may freely refer to the boycott against the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, except by inclusion in the "we don't patronize" list.

This, in substance, of widespread importance to the labor world, to manufacturers and to newspapers generally, was the sweeping decision handed down in the noted injunction case of the Buck Stove and Range Company against the American Federation of Labor.

The opinion, delivered by Justice Robb, holds that the "combination" and boycott in furtherance thereof and the publication of the "we don't patronize" list in aid of the boycott are illegal.

Justice Robb said that the "we don't patronize" list of the *American Federationist* "constitutes a talismanic symbol indicative to the membership of the Federation that a boycott is on and should be observed," and that Justice Gould had a right to prevent the printing of this "unfair" list, but that "the decree should stop there and not attempt to regulate the publication and distribution of other matter over which the court has no control."

In a partial dissenting opinion, Chief Justice Shepard took a strong hand in upholding the freedom of the press. He said that, even assuming that the publication of the complainant's name in the "we don't patronize" list was a step in the formation of a conspiracy to coerce independent dealers into refusing to have further business relations with that company, "I can not agree that the publication can be restrained for that reason. Regardless of its character or purpose the publication is protected from restraint in my opinion by the first amendment of the Constitution, which forbids any law abridging the freedom of the press."

The Chief Justice held that "the only remedy for libelous or otherwise malicious, wrongful and injurious publications is by civil action for damages and criminal prosecution. There is no power to restrain the publication."

The decision does not settle the appeal in the contempt proceedings in which Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell were given jail sentences. This case will be heard later by the Appellate Court.

The labor officials say that if the reasoning adopted by Chief Justice Shepard and Justice Van Orsdel is followed in the decision of the contempt proceedings, they will be able to upset the findings of Justice Wright and avoid serving terms of imprisonment.

Trade unionists will await the decision of the higher courts with unusual interest. It is more or less consoling to read the words of Chief Justice Shepard, for he emphasizes the need of carefully observing the right of freedom of the press.

The question of the boycott remains undecided by the legal decision, and the higher tribunal will consider that phase of the controversy. There are many decisions that emphatically lay down the principle that what one man can do legally a number may likewise do. A justice of the United States Supreme Court wrote an opinion to that effect.

## SHORT HISTORY OF THE LABEL.

BY JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS.

No sign of a trade union label has been found earlier than 1874. It appears to be wholly of American origin, nor is any evidence at hand that unions elsewhere, except in Canada, show special interest in it. The chief reason for its adoption is doubtless in the intenser and more embarrassing forms of competition under which labor unions suffer. Many devices, both good and bad, to which the American trade union has been driven, find their origin in the exigencies of this severer competition. If the distinctively race element is included, no single factor in this competition is so powerful as that of immigration. It is not merely a question of multitudinous unskilled labor. It is also a question of race. All prior theories of liberty and brotherhood yield quickly before the actual competition of different standards of living in a common market.

The Australian trade unions were powerful enough practically to exclude the "yellow race." The unions there, as in England, are overwhelmingly of the same race. This makes the competitive struggle relatively a simple one. The attempt to understand the American trade union is incomparably more perplexing because of the racial effects. The constant pressure, through immigration of a great multitude of half-skilled laborers, representing far lower standards of life and at the same time introducing race antagonism, has driven the trade union in this country to catch at every weapon of defense. The label is one of these weapons. Its first appearance was in California during the "sand lot" agitation against the Chinese. The Burlingame treaty with China was concluded on July 28, 1868. In Article V both countries "cordially recognized the inherent and inalienable right of a man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of free migration and emigration of their citizens and respectively from one country to the other, for the purposes of curiosity, of trade or as permanent residents." This hospitable mood was of short duration. In the same year (1868) 11,085 Chinese landed on the Pacific Coast. In 1872 a San Francisco firm of cigar makers took on a number of Chinese. The number which came into direct competition with the work of any trade union must have been slight, yet, as with the insignificant product of prison labor, it aroused instant hostility.

Much of the more recent state legislation concerning the label throws light upon its origin, as in Illinois, where it is held that a label upon cigars showing them to have been "made by a first-class workman, a member of an organization opposed to inferior, rat shop, coolie, prison or filthy tenement house workmanship" is legal, etc. Against the rat shop, coolie-made cigars the California cigar makers first struck. But how should a sympathizing public know which were rat shop and coolie-made cigars, and which was the product of "American labor with its superior standard?" To meet this practical difficulty a label was adopted, not the blue label in present use, but a white one, to show the buyer that he was patronizing white labor. It was thus against the competition of a low class, unorganized labor that this weapon of the label was first directed. Its appeal was to the smoker, "Buy no cigar except from the box marked with the trade union label; thus you help maintain the white as against the coolie standard of life and work."

In 1875 another label appeared in St. Louis during a strike of the cigar makers against a reduction of wages. The color was changed from white to red. The fight was, however, strictly over the issue of

organized and unorganized labor. Both were putting cigars upon the market. The trade union wished in this instance to win the support of the consumer for a product made under good conditions. To show this a red label was used. There was at least success enough in this attempt to cause the counterfeiting of this label, upon which the trade union placed on the label its own seal. At that time there was no thought of legal protection against counterfeiters. At a convention held in Chicago in 1880 a dispute arose between delegates from the Pacific slope and those from St. Louis as to the color of the label. "Let us," said an eastern delegate, "take the other color on the flag," upon which the present blue label was adopted.

At this convention great stress was laid upon the fact that unions were suffering from the competition of the prisons and tenement houses. A further and more systematic use of the label was urged in order to strengthen the cause of the union against such competition.

The apparent success of the label among the cigar makers raised the question of its adoption with other unions in 1883 and 1884. The powerful organization of the hatters introduced it in 1885. This label is attached under the lining or "sweat" band of the hat. Its use has become so common in stiff hats that a visit to twelve New York stores (not the most fashionable ones) showed that nine of them regularly kept the labeled hats.

The label appeared in the ready-made clothing trade in 1886, at a time when the Knights of Labor was in control of organized labor. It took the form of a small card tied to the garment by a thread. The present form of the label was adopted by the national union in 1891. It is of cloth attached to the inside of the garments and costs the seller of the garment one-third of a cent, the purpose being merely to cover the cost. The inscription on the label shows that it is issued by the authority of the general executive board of the United Garment Workers of America, and the garment is guaranteed union made.

From 1891 the label has been taken up by the printers, bakers, wood workers, harness makers, iron molders, broom makers, coopers, photographers, shoemakers, custom tailors, mattress makers, horse-shoers, brewers, egg inspectors and barbers (who display their label in the window). Labels are found even upon coal carts, indicating that union men are employed in distributing coal.

Among the cigar makers, hatters and printers the label is an influence of very considerable importance. The label of the printers, for example (adopted in November, 1891), is in use in more than 667 cities in the United States and Canada. Several cities have gone so far as to pass ordinances requiring all city printing to bear the union label. The state of Nevada requires all state printing to be done in union offices and to bear the trade-mark of the union. This recognition of a trade union by a municipality is the boldest step yet taken. The city thus becomes the "model employer," accepting frankly the principle of the "trade union wage" and endeavoring to the extent of its patronage to uphold the standard of hours and wages, conditions for which the union stands.

As in the case of cigars and garments, there is much complaint against counterfeit labels. Cards and leaflets are widely distributed, with appeals to keep a sharp lookout for counterfeits. There is also very extensive circulation of cards bearing the names of those firms in different cities where the labeled goods may be found.

These crooked legislators of ours are just as bad as counterfeiters," said Knox, "in the same class, in fact."

"Think so," asked Dubley.

"Sure! They're forever making and passing bad bills."

Carriages and buggies for work or play. Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores St. \*\*\*

## Men and Measures

Richard Cornelius left for Detroit last Friday morning. He expects to be away several weeks, as his folks live in the Michigan town and the board meeting of the parent body of the street carmen will convene there in the near future. Frederick Fay is also in Detroit.

On March 11th the Union Carpenters' Hall Association of Oakland applied for a permit to erect a \$20,000 lodge hall on Twelfth street, near Brush.

George Campbell of Sunnyvale was awakened early in the month while his legs were burning. He was blissfully unconscious of the fact, mainly due to his pedal extremities being wooden.

Fresno is expecting a visit from several San Francisco trade-union officials to invigorate the work of their respective crafts and callings.

E. W. O'Dell of the boot and shoe workers, who is well known in San Francisco, addressed a mass meeting in Moncton, New Brunswick, on the evening of March 3d. His talk told of the sweat shops and the danger of persons employed therein, as well as the possibilities of spreading disease outside their confines. He advocated the union label as an aid for establishing desirable conditions.

Sacramento is to have a "button day" to-morrow, March 20th. Women and children will sell the buttons on the street, and the proceeds will go towards paying the expenses of the Sacramento day celebration to be held on April 24th in honor of the forty-fifth anniversary of the incorporation of Sacramento. Three sizes of buttons will be sold. The prices will be \$5 (blue), 50 cents (red), and 10 cents (white). If you see John I. Nolan with a blue button on the lapel of his coat, you will know what it is.

Last Sunday the trade unionists of Boston paraded to the hall where speakers voiced their protests against the sentencing of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. The proceedings were marked by enthusiasm.

James T. Garlick, an expert machinist and for many years employed in the Southern Pacific shops in Sacramento, died during the week, aged fifty-one years.

A young man advertised in the Honolulu papers for a position as an office hand. He did not receive a single reply, although he made it clear that the smallest pay would be acceptable. Then he advertised as a Japanese desirous of perfecting his knowledge of office detail. To this he received three or four answers from leading business men. The story has been published, and the subject "may" be brought before the merchants at their next meeting.

Daniel Walford, the oldest labor organizer in New York city, died on March 4th, aged eighty-seven years. In his younger days he looked so much like Abraham Lincoln that he was often mistaken for him. The two men became great friends. Mr. Walford took an active part in the formation of the Operative Plasterers' Society, and the unions of bricklayers, carpenters and plumbers. He was one of those who formed the Workingmen's Union of Building Trades in 1853 and 1854, and organized a society during the Civil War to protect the wives of soldiers from being robbed of their earnings by unscrupulous employers.

For the first time in many months, all the departments of the railroad shops in Sacramento were running on a nine-hour basis on Saturday last, for the six working days. Before the 13th inst., five days of eight hours each constituted the week's work.

A movement is on foot to have the merchants of Colusa close their stores at six o'clock every night except Saturday, and all day Sunday. The clerks and employers are co-operating, and the people of near-by towns have expressed a desire to affiliate.

The Hanna-Bartels Company of Oakland has filed an application for a permanent injunction against the cooks and waiters. The latter have been picketing the unfair houses, the members of the Waitresses' Union taking their places on the firing line.

**A SKETCH OF CARL BROWNE.**  
BY KENNETH C. ADAMS IN "BERKELEY INDEPENDENT."  
Carl Browne, editor of the *Union Labor Knight*, is by all odds the most unique character at the capitol in Sacramento. He is in a distinct class all by himself.

Carl imagines that he is a cartoonist, and he is one in a crude sort of a way. His paper, which formerly paraded under the name of the *Cactus*, is a strange piece of journalism, half pictures and half reading matter, all run off by hand on a mimeograph, and distributed *gratis* whenever Carl feels the spirit move him.

He calls himself editor, printer, devil and newsboy—and he doesn't fib when he says that.

Carl is not a young man. He is bald-headed and gray whiskered. He wears a ministerial coat and a broad cowboy hat, and he is as picturesque as the paper which he edits. In fact, if the truth must be told, Carl rather leans toward the picturesque. That's his stock in trade.

This itinerant "editor" burst into prominence fifteen years ago when he was chief marshal in Coxey's labor army, which raided Washington, D. C., and demanded that the federal government supply work to a starving band of unemployed. Carl never tires of telling of this experience, and he glories in the fact that he was arrested for treading on the grass at the capitol, and locked up in jail for twenty days.

The slogan on that memorable occasion was "good roads," and Carl finds much food for his paper in the fact that Governor Gillett is advocating a bill which will bring about the expenditure of \$18,000,000 for a system of state highways, the construction of which will afford opportunities for plenty of idle laborers.

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1344-1354 Fillmore St.  
Near Ellis

## THE "LABOR CLARION'S" FORUM.

## SOCIALISM AND THE CHURCH.

## VIII. "Christian Socialism."

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

When the average man says that he is a "Christian socialist" he means to place the emphasis upon the word "Christian," while the socialist who is looking for his influence and his vote, places the emphasis upon the word "socialist." Meanwhile, that Christian socialist is giving socialism the credit for his Christianity. If he were simply to call himself a Christian, he would be more nearly expressing the purpose of his heart and mind, and he would be giving Christ the credit of his Christianity. Everything that is good in socialism had its origin in Christianity, and it is under obligations to Christianity for the best things that it teaches. Socialism is an economic system. There is no more reason why a man should call himself a Christian socialist than there is in calling himself a Christian republican or a Christian democrat, unless he is convinced that there is so much in socialism that is not Christian that he must, in self-defense, declare himself. So-called Christian socialists frequently try to excuse their position by appealing to the honored names and high standing of Kingsley and others who described their doctrine many years ago as Christian socialism. These men omit to mention the fact that neither Maurice nor Kingsley taught a single principle or doctrine of Marxism, or of any other description of modern socialism. As Prof. Flint remarks: "When they maintained that social organization must be preceded by individual reformation; that trust in state aid or legislation was a superstition; that self-help was the prime requisite for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes; that co-operation should be voluntary and accompanied by appropriate education; that, so far from private property being robbery, it was a divine stewardship; and that men could never be joined by brotherhood, by more plans to give them self-interest in common, but must first feel that they had one common Father, they struck at the very roots of socialism."

I once heard a lecture by an eminent London preacher on Christian socialism, in which he simply told of the institutional and social work that was being done by his great mission in London. But that was not Christian socialism—it was Christianity, pure and simple.

## Orpheum.

Violet Black will head the Orpheum bill this week. Her contribution will consist of an amusing sketch, entitled "In The Subway." She will be supported by Cameron Clemons, Eugene Keith, Herbert Morris and E. W. Brown. The Four Poncherrys consist of one lady and three gentlemen who are famous in Europe as aerial acrobats and daring and expert wire walkers. An old friend with a new monologue will be James H. Cullen. Silbon's Novelty Circus should make a strong appeal to the Orpheum patrons for it is a splendid instance of what may be accomplished by skill, patience and kindness in the training of cats. Next week will conclude the engagement of Ray L. Royce, The Blessings, James McDonald and Valerie Huntington, and of the Eight Palace Girls and James Clemons. A novel series of Motion Pictures will be a fitting finale to a program of extraordinary excellence, novelty and variety.

"Why are you late for breakfast, sir?" asked Bobby's father, as the boy slid quietly into his chair.

"Well, you see," explained Bobby, "when you called me I was having a very funny dream, and I just slept a few minutes longer to finish it."

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market street. \*\*\*

## "CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION."

BY E. L. REGUIN.

Brother Stelzle again makes the bold assertion that all there is that is good in socialism is included in and springs from Christianity. He then defines socialism as an economic system, and proceeds to state that a man might as well be a Christian republican or a Christian democrat. It is perfectly evident from this and from previous articles of Brother Stelzle that he regards Christianity as something superior to socialism, and which is sufficient for the human race without socialism.

One is left at something of a loss to find out just what the reverend gentleman means by Christianity. He speaks of a church mission founded by a Christian socialist of London as "Christianity pure and simple." With his usual indefiniteness he does not mention the specific instances, but the general character of these benevolent and charitable "settlements" is well known. I do not care to discuss Christianity as a doctrine of God and immortality of the soul, but when Christianity, as exemplified by the organized churches for the last fifteen hundred years, is spoken of as a panacea for our industrial and social ills, I must point to its deficiencies and faults. The social problems are not questions of individual salvation; they are questions of social salvation, and they must be solved by society and not by the individual. Poverty is not a problem of the individual; unemployment is not a problem of the individual. It is strange indeed to have a preacher write in a paper devoted to the interests of organized labor that the question of wages and hours and conditions of employment and industrial welfare is an individual problem. We have learned through bitter experience that it is a problem which concerns us all together, and must be settled by united and organized action.

For fifteen hundred years the preachers of Christianity have dominated the civilization of Europe and America, and what has been the record? From the time that communism was abolished and the church became the right hand of the Roman Empire, the poor and oppressed of all nations have been the victims of the lords, spiritual as well as temporal. I defy the Reverend Stelzle to point to a single bright spot in all the bloody history of the centuries of the Christian era where the church has taken its stand for the artisans, the laborers, or the serfs. I defy the reverend gentleman to point out one single instance where the church, as an organization, has ever failed to stand with the mighty and powerful.

And to-day, from every great city in civilization, there arises the cry of distress of the homeless and the hungry. This is a Christian nation; Christian republicans and Christian democrats stand in our legislative halls and implore the guidance of God in their councils. The carpenter of Nazareth said: "Feed my lambs." In what Christian state to-day are these lambs, the hungry, homeless and helpless poor, being fed? True, as President Taft said, when asked what a hungry man out of work should do, "God knows." But neither that Christian gentleman nor any other Christian gentleman in power in the United States has obeyed the commandment issuing from this divine knowledge and wisdom: "Feed my lambs."

For nineteen hundred years the church has preached Christianity. For nineteen hundred years the laborers and producers of wealth have been robbed and plundered by the masters, lords and rulers of all lands. To-day the socialist movement spreads steadily and swiftly among the laboring class, bearing upon its banner the bright words of hope, "Work for all and the full product of his labor to each who toils." And Brother Stelzle, with the usual attitude of the churchman, endeavors to dissuade working men from achieving their emancipation from slavery to the capitalist class.

Smoke Gold Crumbs Cigarette Tobacco. \*\*\*

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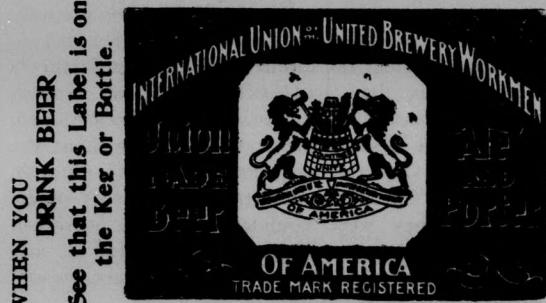
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## THE TOLPUDDLE MARTYRS.

(Continued from Page 3)

of combination and deposited in saving banks or otherwise."

While in sympathy with these recommendations, the cabinet was wanting in sufficient courage to submit them to the House of Commons, and directed their efforts to repress the spread of trade unionism in channels where there seemed to be more prospect of accomplishing their purpose—the courts; and the courts did not fail them.

In 1797, the time of the Nore mutiny, an act had been passed severely penalizing the administering of an oath by an illegal society, and in 1819, when political reform and agitation was rife, one of the notorious "six acts" passed in that year prohibited the administering of unlawful oaths. It was in these two laws, relative to political conspiracy and mutiny, which had been passed to meet an entirely different condition, that the court found its grounds for transporting some members of the Tolpuddle union.

In this village the laborers, at a meeting with the farmers, over which the village parson presided, had secured an agreement granting them the same wages being paid in the surrounding districts: namely ten shillings per week. The year following the farmers decided to reduce wages, and successive reductions were made, until seven shillings per week had been reached.

The laborers not knowing how to best protect their interests, requested the Grand Trades Union, a national organization somewhat similar to the Knights of Labor in its earlier days, to send an organizer to advise with them. This was done, and the Friendly Society of Agricultural Laborers was organized, with the grand lodge in Tolpuddle.

The farmers, at first uneasy, now determined to destroy the organization, and on their plea the magistrates issued warnings that any laborer joining the union would be sentenced to imprisonment. Within a few days six officers and members were arrested.

Their trial was a travesty on justice, for not only had there been no charge of intimidation or outrage, but there had been no strike or even as yet a demand for higher wages. The only definite accusation was that they had "played with oaths" in administering the union's obligation to members when being initiated.

The case was tried on March 18, 1834, and the defendants were sentenced to seven years' transportation each. Before the 30th the prisoners were in the hulks, and on April 15th, Lord Howich reported to the House of Commons that their ship had already sailed for Botany Bay, Australia.

The court's action met with the cabinet's hearty approval, the home secretary, Lord Melbourne, saying that "the law in this case has been most properly applied."

For the moment the cabinet and the manufacturers believed that they had secured a new weapon, the court's application of the laws mentioned, which would destroy the trade unions without the necessity of enacting legislation for this purpose, which they feared to undertake in view of public opinion. They were confident that the workmen would not dare attack the court's decision, and even if they should, that no men of influence would support them in so doing.

In this, however, they were mistaken, for a wave of indignation swept over the country, both because of the harshness of the sentence and the application of a law intended for other objects, to workmen who were endeavoring to improve their standard of living through collective action. Mass meetings were held throughout the country, at which such men as Roebuck, Thompson and Daniel O'Connell spoke, and in the House of Commons Joseph Hume led an attack upon the court's decision.

A petition containing about two hundred and fifty thousand signatures was presented to Lord Melbourne, and in London a protest parade containing

from 150,000 to 200,000 workmen, headed by a doctor of divinity in full canonicals, marched through the streets and afterwards assembled in Copenhagen Fields, where speeches were made. At first the cabinet refused to yield, but finally they were forced to recognize the public indignation which had been aroused, and the sentence inflicted upon the six Tolpuddle trade unionists was modified and finally remitted. It was the first and last effort of the British courts to apply the laws relative to seditious oaths to trade unions.

In this country we have witnessed the same strained efforts of some courts to apply laws, intended for other conditions and events, to trade unions, and the frequent statement that at last the courts had discovered a law under which the trade unions could be emasculated. But we have a public mind to appeal to, and in the last analysis this is the greatest power of the land.

To educate ourselves and the public we require a free press, and the right of free expression, and this we are not prepared to surrender, and do not intend to.

## ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE NOTES.

Congressman Richmond P. Hobson advised that a reprint of his speech dealing with the Japanese question had been ordered, and that a number of copies were being sent for the use of the League.

A. Ernest Knight, Montreal, Canada; S. W. Kapp, Sparrows Point, Md.; T. J. Gallagher of Boston, Mass., and many educational institutions throughout the country have thanked the League for literature received.

## BILLS.

Stenographer, salary .....	\$15.00
Jas. D. Grahame, salary .....	20.00
A. E. Yoell, salary .....	35.00
Press Clipping Bureau .....	6.00
Postage .....	4.10
Magazines .....	.60

The secretary was directed at the last executive board meeting to communicate with the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, requesting co-operation and affiliation with the League.

The matter of regulating the traffic in intoxicating and malt liquors in places where free lunch counters existed was discussed at some length, and the president suggested that a license ordinance, similar to section 13 of the license ordinance of Seattle, be submitted to the San Francisco Labor Council, the Building Trades Council, Royal Arch, Retail Liquor Dealers' Association and the Cooks' and waiters' Union, and that these bodies request the Board of Supervisors to incorporate it in the license laws.

The secretary was requested to notify all affiliated organizations to be present at the next general meeting, and likewise notify sympathizers and all interested friends.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Hackmen .....	\$ 3.00
Rammermen .....	1.50
Lincoln Council, Jr. O. U. A. M. ....	2.70
Marine Painters .....	3.00
Sanitary Laundry .....	2.50
Engineers .....	2.50
Eagle Laundry Co. ....	2.50
Sailors' Union .....	30.00
Riggers and Stevedores .....	11.00
Printing Pressmen .....	2.50
Laundry Wagon Drivers .....	15.00
Laundry Workers .....	20.00
Bartenders of Bakersfield .....	1.38
Stage Employees of Los Angeles .....	.72
Machinists .....	2.00
Alaska Fishermen's Union .....	20.00
Glass Bottle Blowers' Union .....	1.50
Musicians' Union .....	19.50

## NOTICE.

The regular monthly meeting of the League will be held next Sunday, March 21st, at Council Hall, 316 14th street, at 2:30 p. m. Delegates are earnestly requested to be present, and all interested friends are cordially invited to attend.

## GOMPERS AS A PLEADER.

BY KENNETH C. BEATON, IN "SEATTLE STAR."

If you have never seen Sam Gompers you don't know the sort of man that he is. I saw him last June in the Auditorium Annex in Chicago, pleading with the resolutions committee of the national republican convention for what he believed to be the rights of the workingmen of the United States.

I had pictured him as something of the ordinary agitator. I knew him only through the press and the magazines, and, like thousands of others throughout the country, I had found myself impelled to take him not altogether seriously.

But the man I saw in Chicago was a different kind of man. No lawyer ever pleaded more eloquently or logically for a client than did Gompers for his clients—the workingmen. It was a forlorn hope he was leading in that richly finished room, in which the committee met—every interest opposed to union labor was represented on the committee.

Fifty-seven of them were, and only one, the Wisconsin representative, brought up in the La Follette school, seemed interested at all in what the short, stout man who had the floor was saying.

But forlorn hope, or assured victory—it made no difference to Gompers. Every ounce of him went into his words. As earnestly as it is possible for a man to express himself, the labor leader threw argument after argument up against that stone wall. Brilliant lawyers, hired by manufacturers' organizations, questioned him, members of the committee questioned him, and all the time he answered straight from the shoulder and without a moment's hesitation.

He won nothing in Chicago, but convinced every man on that Cannonized committee that he was sincere. I met him afterward, during the last days of the convention, and talked with and learned to know him. A deep student and thinker, a pleader of extraordinary ability, and giving all of his strength and his talents to the cause in which he has enlisted, Samuel Gompers is, in my opinion, one of the greatest men in the United States today.

## THE UNFAIR WERNER COMPANY.

When a business concern engaged in a contest with the unions issues a plea for patronage, it is a sure sign that all is not well. The Werner Company of Akron, Ohio, has opposed the eight-hour day in the printing and book-binding trades for nearly four years. It has issued a plaint that tells the story:

"Fellow Manufacturers and Members of the Manufacturers' Association of the United States—For the past four years the Werner Company has fought the arrogant demands of labor unions at an enormous cost in money and even at loss of life. We have defeated their unreasonable demands and attacks from every point of view, and to-day our immense factory is operated by non-union labor. The result is that the quality of our product is now far superior and more satisfactory than ever before.

"The great majority of the printing houses in this country have acceded to the demands of the labor unions and are conducting their business under union dictation. Chagrined that they did not have the stamina to fight labor unions to the end and win as we did, many of these union printing houses now condemn the products of the Werner Company, resorting to most contemptible methods of securing business.

"When you place your orders, fellow members of the Manufacturers' Association, for catalogues, engraving, lithographing and all lines of printing and binding, please bear in mind this announcement and by favoring us you are advancing the principles for which the Werner Company has been contending, and which must necessarily be likewise your principles.

"We can at any time to your satisfaction disprove slanderous reports of unprincipled competitors employed by them in their efforts to secure your business and vilify our reputation.

"Do not allow yourself to be deceived. All we ask is—give us a hearing. THE WERNER CO."

## Thrust and Parry

"The enactment of a law by which the President and the federal courts can protect the treaty rights of aliens when assailed by local legislation, as was proposed in California and Nevada. The rescue of the great mass of the manufacturers and other business interests from domination, actual or threatened, by illegal combinations. The defense of the honest worker, the honest employer and the masses of the people in general against the warfare waged upon them by the forces who want to abolish the injunction and to legalize picketing, boycotting and their other anti-American practices."—President James W. Van Cleave of the National Association of Manufacturers, in writing of the problems which the Taft administration will have to grapple with during the next two years.

In the first place, Mr. Van Cleave wants unrestricted immigration—yellow or any other color. Cheap help is good—for the dollar. Never mind American ideals or standards. This is a commercial age.

In the second place, it is impossible to "rescue" the "great mass of manufacturers and other business interests from domination by illegal combinations," for the reason that they are honeycombed with devices to avoid the law. Mr. Van Cleave undoubtedly has reference to trade unions, but he overlooks the trust manipulation of men and commodities, the rebates, the crushing of weak competitors, and innumerable other methods of bringing in the dollar. Business, you know, is the main thing.

In the third place, the "honest worker" is the individual who will work longer hours for Van Cleave and his ilk. And usually he is still more "honest" if he will accept a lower wage than his fellows. If he will do these things, there are patriots who will throw around him the American flag—until the minute arrives when he wants fewer hours or more money. Organized labor has no quarrel with either "honest employers" or "the masses of the people." There is nothing illegal about "picketing," provided no man is coerced. As for boycotting, we all follow that pastime. Mr. Van Cleave prints that his paper, *American Industries*, is published in an "open shop." He publicly declares his opposition—in plain English, he boycotts—every printing concern using the label or employing unionists. This example could be duplicated time and time again. The "other anti-American practices" are more in keeping with manufacturers who employ child labor, pay poor wages, work long hours, care naught for health or protection from accident—whose sole ambition is to "rescue" these things from any trade-union control in the interest of the "masses of the people." Reduced to the last analysis, the Van Cleavites set "business" on a pedestal to be worshipped, and he who fails to bend the knee is, to them, anathema.

"I never heard Mr. Curtis make any talk about solving the intricate problems of capital and labor. But this is one of the things he is actually doing. The printers and binders of the country have pretty generally gone on to an eight-hour day. Mr. Curtis is trying the experiment, throughout all the mechanical departments of his great business, of distributing those forty-eight hours in the week over five days, from Monday to Friday, thus giving the workers all day Saturday and Sunday for recreation and rest. We shall have to give the labor unions credit for the eight-hour day; it would never have come without them in this age of grinding competition. But it is a joy to see a great employer deliberately taking such a noble advance step for the enlargement of the freedom of the toilers."—George W. Coleman in the *Christian Endeavor World*, a marked copy of which has been sent the labor press.

There is not much "joy" among trade unionists as they think of Cyrus Curtis of the unfair *Ladies' Home Journal* and *Saturday Evening Post*. It is

true you have to give "the union" credit for the eight-hour day, but Mr. Curtis, despite his ability to concede the shorter workday, broke his word to the representatives of the printing trades, and subsequently did his very best to prolong the life of the long-hour system. Now that he sees no man can stand in the way of progress, he makes a grandstand play to give "two days off" each week. Mr. Coleman says it is an experiment. All of which means that there is nothing but Mr. Curtis' sweet will to call the experiment inexpedient, and return to as many hours per diem as he pleases. No information is furnished in the *Christian Endeavor World* how the forty-eight-hour week is arranged. The eight-hour day is the standard, and no other plan looks good to those who really made the gain for the non-union employees of the *Ladies' Home Journal* and *Saturday Evening Post*. In order to show that there is no animosity in the connection, it might be mentioned that the *Christian Endeavor World* is also on the unfair list.

## VALLEJO NOTES.

W. G. Ross, formerly president of the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, recently met with a most painful accident by running a sixty-penny nail completely through his right foot near the instep, while at work at the new Mare Island dry dock, where he is the foreman. He is on the road to rapid recovery.

The machinists of Vallejo are making arrangements for their annual ball soon after Easter.

Frank M. Wynkoop is having his full share of trouble. He has been sick with a bad cold, his wife's health is not of the best, and his two boys are under the weather. The elder of the boys ran a nail in his foot.

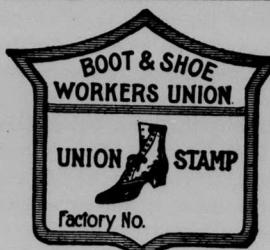
The county commissioners of Spokane County, Washington, have passed a resolution "that all county printing must bear the union label. No non-union bid will be considered, nor will work be given to a non-union shop." Acting in accordance with the resolution, the county commissioners on February 20th, rejected all bids for county printing submitted by non-union printing firms.

As the readers of the LABOR CLARION know, the journeymen tailors of San Francisco are engaged in a contest against dualism. There is a so-called "independent union" in existence. It is used as a club to retard the advancement of the organized workers. The following firms employ members of the "independent union," and have no label:

Bridge, H. S. & Co., 11 Sutter.  
Bullock & Jones Co., Post and Kearny.  
Craig Bros., Waddell Bldg., ninth floor.  
Growall, W. L. Co., Mutual Savings Bank Bldg.  
Icon Bros.  
Jacobi, J. M. & Co., 49 Montgomery.  
Jones, Marshall F. & Co., 973 Ellis.  
Lilienfeld, Alfred & Co., 1365 Fillmore.  
Mills & Hagbom, 154 Sutter.  
Nordwell, O. W., 381 Bush.  
Schimmel & Boyd, 101 Post.  
Steil, Henry Co., 642 Market.  
Steicamp, Henry, 787 Market.  
Sorensen & Hjelte, 109 Montgomery.  
Williams & Berg Co., 110 Sutter.

Chew Banker, the Clean Tobacco.

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## Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union**

BOSTON, MASS.

246 SUMMER STREET.

# RICHMOND RANGES

**\$1.00**

**A WEEK**

# STERLING Furniture Co.

**1049 MARKET STREET**  
OPPOSITE MCALLISTER

# The Abrams Co.

1053-1057 MARKET STREET

## The Leading Installment House in the City

Now open in their new six-story building.

Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Stoves, Ranges, Men's Clothes, Women's Clothes, for a little down and a dollar a week.

### UNION MEN and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.



The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkers' Union. Address 3964 Mission Street.

# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Office S. F. Labor Temple 312-316 Fourteenth  
Telephone, Market 2853

WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year

To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter.



*It has long been my opinion, and I have never shrunk from its expression, that the germ of dissolution of our federal government is in the judiciary, an irresponsible body working like gravity, by day and by night, gaining a little to-day and gaining a little to-morrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction until all shall be usurped from the state, and the government of all become consolidated into one. To this I am opposed, because when all government, in little and great things, shall be drawn to Washington as the center of power, it will render powerless the checks provided by one government on another.—Thomas Jefferson.*

The association battling against tuberculosis has placed cards containing some excellent advice in the various union headquarters.

Readers are requested to pay careful attention to the advertising columns. Let merchants whom you patronize know you saw their "ads" in the LABOR CLARION. The assistance will be timely.

Conferences are being held between the electrical workers and the officers of corporations over the proposed wage scale. It is said that there is every possibility of arranging a satisfactory agreement.

The hatters' trouble is still on, and substantial help will be rendered by an insistence for the union label. Take no hat without the emblem. The dealer may tell you "that it's just as good," but it isn't, for the label stands for all that is represented by the union—and there's nothing in commercial life "just as good" as that, at least offered by the manufacturers.

Upon changing your residence, let it be one of your first duties to drop the secretary of the union a postal card advising him of same. Failure to do this may not only cause you to lose the LABOR CLARION for one or two issues, thus breaking your file, but places the editor in a position where he cannot carry out the work of furnishing each member with a copy of the official publication regularly.

It seems that it is a high crime to belong to a union. The United Railroads is discharging scores of men because they are affiliated with organized labor. This is a foolish effort to stem the tide. The result will be that in the near future the Carmen's Union will receive an impetus on account of the attitude of Manager Black and his cohorts that will have more to do with its revival than anything else. Experience has proved the truth of this statement. The day has long passed when the public approves Russia-like tactics in dealing with men working for a living, and who are entitled to some of the privileges of citizenship, even if they are more or less dependent financially.

## THE NEED OF A LABEL REVIVAL.

There is no individual in the labor movement better able to realize its shortcomings than one connected with a paper whose object is to promulgate the principles of the trade union. Acting as a clearing house for innumerable expressions and beliefs, in touch with diverse opinions, a trade paper is also face to face with the merchants and others of the business world who either advertise in its columns or closely observe the practices of those who preach.

If there is one thing emphatically needed in our community life, it is a good, old-fashioned label revival. We need it for ourselves. Simple justice for our fellows requires the impetus of doctrine with which we are so familiar, but which, unfortunately some of us leave to others to practice. These sentences are not penned in any scolding frame of mind. The papers that continually praise their constituents, in and out of season, soon have them in a somnolent state out of which it is hard to awaken many. A newspaper alive to its duty must show the obligations imposed on its readers as citizens or members of societies, and there are none of the latter more far-reaching or important to the community than the trade union. Therefore it becomes our duty to dwell on the importance of reviving interest in the best weapon at our disposal in time of stress and the safeguard in time of peace—the union label.

The scores of thousands of union men and women in San Francisco could do as they liked with trade conditions were there unanimity in insisting upon the label. It would be impossible to describe accurately the situation that would then exist. Thousands of women and girls would receive a living compensation, their hours of toil would be shortened, sanitary surroundings would be of the best, and Asiatic competition could not long survive the tremendous call for fair products.

The same reasons hold good for the sterner sex. There is no need to repeat them. Each pair of eyes that scan these lines knows the truth of the statements.

We will take it for granted, then, that we are agreed on our shortcomings, and that there is a way to better things.

If trade unionists insisted that the label of the tailors be sewed on their clothes, the "independents" would soon find themselves "independent" of those employers who now engage their services.

The broom makers would be kept busy, and their business would amount to a very great deal more than it does now.

Such unions as the laundry workers and the garment workers would be aided immeasurably by a consistent demand for the label, and there are hundreds of women employed in these industries who need our active co-operation.

In the culinary callings the boon of "one day's rest in seven" has been installed solely on account of the activities of the principle of "collective bargaining." And the good work is kept up by means of the label, and it is the medium whereby the scanty wages of many are kept up to a standard by no means high.

It doesn't matter whether it is the cigar maker, teamster, or the printer, or the building trade mechanic, or the man engaged in the iron industry, or the score and one other occupations either possessing cards or buttons typifying the union label, the imperative duty, the need of the hour, is to do our share as individuals to remedy an inactivity detrimental to both the labor movement and our own personal interests.

It must not be understood that the union label is losing ground. Far from it. On every side is evidence that it has a value in commercial life that cannot be underestimated. But it is not entrenched as it should be. We are willing to spend time on minor matters and overlook the possibilities of the union label in advancing the cause we believe in. Each man and woman needs to make the doctrine enunciated a personal matter.

## THE DEFEAT OF THE INITIATIVE.

On March 11th the California senate, by a vote of 20 to 15, defeated a proposal to submit to the voters at the next election the question of whether the initiative should be incorporated into the laws of the state. Evidently a majority of the bright minds of the legislature are disinclined to trust the people, or even give them the chance of stating their opinion of the initiative. It is not difficult to surmise where the real opposition comes from—the wide-awake voters have more than a suspicion.

Arguments of the minority fell like so much water on the backs of those immune to the wishes of the people. It mattered not that seventeen other states have adopted the initiative, and that it stands in the front rank of progressive legislation. By filing a petition with the secretary of state, twelve per cent of the voters could have placed on the ballot any proposed law for which there may be a popular demand, and a majority vote would have enacted it into a law—if the solons in Sacramento had descended to allow those who elected them, *i. e.*, the people, by referendum vote, to express their approval or disapproval of the proposition.

It is useless to criticise some of the San Francisco senators in this connection, for obvious reasons. Other men serving their constituents, however, were lacking in the sense of responsibility. Senator Curtin called the initiative "a gold brick," and refused to believe that he ought to trust "the unlearned and unlettered among the masses."

Senator Leavitt naturally thought that things are well enough as they are, and that the people are too poorly informed and take too little interest to enact proper laws.

It devolved upon the "brilliant" Senator Willis to voice the concluding and crushing array of "facts" to express his disapproval, and those of his cohorts, of the initiative.

The Sacramento *Bee* discussed Willis, and its words are worth repeating:

"Willis said the initiative would be the beginning of the end of organic law. After that 'would come the referendum and recall, and then God knows what,' that the initiative, which is 'an un-American measure,' would make California a laughing stock like Oregon.

"The initiative is thoroughly and intrinsically American. It is purely of, and from, and for the people; it is granting the people a right they ought to have—the right to make their own laws.

"Is it un-American for the people to vote for what they want, and to get what they want? If that be so, then the initiative is un-American. If not, then it is not un-American, but rather is he un-American who calls it un-American.

"And so with the referendum and recall. They are intensely and intrinsically American, in that they are intended and devised for the purpose of bringing the people closer to the legislators and giving them greater power in the enactment of laws which they desire."

Senators Caminetti, Black and others showed that the initiative is a principle already adopted by all California's large cities in their charters, that legislators are by no means perfect, that the right of the people in the premises is inherent, and that it was impossible for the legislature to properly digest the large number of bills submitted for its consideration.

It is disappointing, but not unexpected, to have the senate oppose measures giving the voters full power. The handwriting on the wall is too plainly discernible for those now "dressed in a little brief authority."

Thomas Jefferson said: "Were I to assign to this term (a republic) a precise and definite idea, I would say, purely and simply it means a government of its citizens in mass, acting directly and personally according to rules established by the majority, and that every other government is more or less republican in proportion as it has in its composition more or less of this ingredient of the direct action of the citizens."

## LABOR CLARION.

### NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

#### A Prophet in His Own Country.

C. E. Ramsey of Napa writes in the March *Journal of the Switchmen's Union* about California's weather. He has missed his calling. Either Mr. Ramsey should be with the weather bureau or in charge of the transportation department of a transcontinental railroad. Listen to this:

"We are in the midst of the California rainy season, but one doesn't seem to mind the rain, as it seems to be a natural event at this time of the year, and they take it as a matter of course. I never saw so much rain, never. I was thinking seriously of having an ark built, thought there would be a deluge, but was told while the rainfall of the present season is unusual it was not at all alarming. It rains in California three or four months out of twelve, but there are eight months of sunshine to make up for it. I can't tell which I enjoy most, the sunshine or the rainy season; either is delightful. Napa is a beautiful little valley, the climate is perfect, the summers are delightful, and the winters also, as it never gets uncomfortable with cold. The most beautiful month of the year is May. It is then the roses are at their best. How perfectly gorgeous are the homes, with their wealth of bloom. There are roses everywhere, and flowers the year around in beautiful California."

Contentment is a virtue. Mr. Ramsey is one of its exponents. And there is a great deal of truth in what he says. California's climate deserves all the good things that can be said about it.

\* \* \*

#### Vox Populi.

The outside world cared a great deal about the national significance of the late election in Oregon and very little for the purely local questions which it decided, says the *Daily Oregonian* of Portland. The local issues had, of course, somewhat of a national interest. No man liveth unto himself and no State can decide any question for itself alone. When Oregon votes upon woman suffrage or local option, the whole Union takes note of the result because it indicates a tendency and sets an example; but, after all, the outside interest in these matters is confined to sets and coteries. This is not said in disparagement, for it is sets and coteries which initiate movements and set reforms going. They do the preliminary thinking. Sometimes the country follows them; sometimes it does not.

It is one of the greatest merits of the initiative and referendum that it makes possible a clear separation between local and national issues. Under the older system, which still prevails in most of the States, the people could express their opinions upon some matter only by their choice of legislators. In determining their choice, numerous other question necessarily played a part. Which party the candidate belonged to, how he stood on the local option question, upon woman suffrage and many other matters, would all unite to confuse the mind of the voter and he could never express himself clearly, directly and exclusively upon any particular point. The method of the initiative and referendum permits each voter to express his individual opinion upon every question standing entirely by itself and without admixture of personal or partisan bias. It absolutely separates the business department of legislation from the personal and partisan side. Under the Oregon system the voter acts directly upon results. The individual citizen feels his manhood as he could not under the purely representative method.

The heavy vote upon the questions submitted to the referendum and the decisive majorities by which they were accepted or rejected prove that the Oregon system has solved the problem of interesting the voters in the dry details of government. Hitherto they have shown little interest in those matters because their opinion was only of indirect and doubtful consequence. In this election the vote upon abstract laws and matters of pure finance was quite as large and enthusiastic as upon the Governor. The referendum bills and the amendments were disposed of by majorities ranging from 10,000 to 30,000,

showing that the people had studied them and definitely made up their minds. A small, scattering, indifferent vote might well have discouraged the advocates of direct legislation, and would have indicated that the task of interesting the plain people in governmental details was hopeless. The opposite result is proportionately encouraging. These large majorities also indicate that the people enjoy the genuine article in self-government; and their acceptance of the amendment facilitating constitutional changes, the one requiring the referendum in cities and the most excellent one bestowing complete local government upon municipalities seems to show that they are determined not to be satisfied with less than the whole. The tendency is well marked.

In these matters Oregon is a pioneer. Genuine democracy has been more highly developed in this State than anywhere else in the country. The results of the last election give no ground to fear that the experiment may fail. The more completely the voters trust themselves the more worthy they find themselves to be trusted. What could be more heartening to those who believe in government, for and by the people?

\* \* \*

#### Australia's Exclusion Law.

The bill introduced and passed in the Australian parliament to stop the smuggling of Chinese into this country is a fine example of putting practical politics into an effective shape, says the *Sydney Worker*. The Australian people demanded that their country should be reserved for a white race. Recognizing the wisdom of this demand, parliament consented to a law giving effect to it. But it has been as clear as daylight ever since the act was passed that Chinese are getting into the commonwealth in open defiance of the law. Mr. Deakin's government, notwithstanding that it was repeatedly supplied with proofs of these facts, did nothing. The labor government, however, took advantage of the first case of Chinese being caught on an incoming steamer to apply a remedy which should go further than any previous attempt has done towards having the law obeyed. Twenty of these "Chow" stowaways were discovered on a steamer which arrived from the east. Mr. Fisher argued, with relentless logic, that somebody must have known they were on board, and that it was to somebody's interest to secure their admission to the commonwealth. Without any shilly-shallying or consulting the chamber of commerce or any other irresponsible body, he determined to make this somebody responsible, because, as Mr. Batchelor said when introducing the bill, "the people of Australia are determined that their laws shall not be defied." The bill accordingly provides "that if any vessel having on board any stowaway, who is a prohibited immigrant, comes into any port in Australia, the master, owners, agents, or charterers of the vessel shall be jointly and severally liable on summary conviction to a penalty of \$500 for each such stowaway."

Some of the shipping companies howled against the intimated intention of the government, declaring it to be an injustice and so on. But where's the injustice? Australians say to these companies: "If you trade in our waters you must obey our laws, or take the responsibility, in the same way as an hotel-keeper or anybody else who trades on shore must do." It requires some ingenuity for twenty or more men to hide amongst cargo in a full ship without somebody's knowledge and possibly connivance. Moreover, these twenty Chinese, whose case is in point, could not live without food on a long voyage like the one from China to Sydney is, and the circumstances surrounding their discovery pointed to the fact that they had daily hours of exercise during the passage. The law is therefore just in the interests of the Australian people, and the promptitude with which it was brought in and passed is to the credit of the Australian labor party, and a striking illustration of how the party's "white Australia" policy has now become a firm national sentiment.

### EMPLOYERS' BUSINESS "FREEDOM."

We read frequent contributions from the manufacturers' associations deplored the "despotism of unionism," and other remarks of a like kindly nature. Words like "liberty" and "independence" have long been overworked in the connection.

Last month Lamson & Hubbard, hat manufacturers of Boston, disengaged their affiliation with the National Hat Manufacturers' Association, and reached an agreement with their locked-out employees. The employers' union is now hounding Lamson & Hubbard in the courts, claiming that the firm has forfeited its \$25,000 bond which had been put up by each hat manufacturer at the beginning of the strike to hold them together against "weakening."

Here is the official statement of Lamson & Hubbard:

"In the last ten days articles have appeared in the newspapers regarding our position with the Manufacturers' Association of New York. These articles have been most misleading to those not properly informed. We are glad to report the true condition. First, we wish to say that you will find our position perfectly honorable and upright. We have not acted in this matter excepting at the advice of some of the best men in our city who understand the true state of affairs which were brought about by interests outside of New England. We were drawn into this affair through no fault of our own. We had contracts with nearly three hundred firms in New England. Their orders had been taken a number of months back and we agreed to fill these orders for spring goods.

"The Manufacturers' Association ordered us to suspend work on these orders. We complied with this request. This matter should have been submitted to a board of arbitration, which was not allowed.

"Our factory had been closed thirty days when we gave notice that we could not ignore the contracts of our customers, and something would have to be done. No attention was paid to us by the association. We simply had to do something to protect ourselves and our customers.

"We did not, nor do we now, propose to retire from a business which we worked thirty years to build up, in order to satisfy a few individuals outside of New England who evidently thought they saw an opportunity to break in upon our manufacturing business. For this reason we had to take steps for our own protection. We wish to say further that for many years we have conducted an honorable business and propose to continue to do so without fear or favor to any association or organization, especially when it is against the best interests of our customers and friends to do so."

### CURSE OF CHILD LABOR.

Disastrous effects of child labor upon the race are dwelt upon by Dr. John V. Shoemaker in an editorial in a recent issue of the *Monthly Cyclopaedia and Medical Bulletin*.

"When a child arrives at its twelfth year it reaches the age of adolescence, which lasts until about the eighteenth year. During the stage the organs attain their full development; the bones and muscles grow both in thickness and extent.

"This is all accomplished through good exercise and nutritious food, but when the necessary exercise is prevented by the nature of the work performed by the individual these muscles begin to atrophy, and there results a general weakening of the whole body. The child fails to develop physically because it has no play; it fails to develop mentally because it does not go to school and stimulate the gray matter.

"Other effects are the loss of education, which makes them undesirable citizens, the too early strain upon the nervous system, the startling spirit of independence because they feel they form a support of the family, the loosening of family ties, roving in the streets and a knowledge of vice and profanity which they secure from their constant contact with the men in their environment."

### San Francisco Labor Council

#### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 12, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**CREDENTIALS**—Stablemen—T. J. White, vice Anton Nelson. Delegate seated. From Press Feeders' Union, No. 33, credentials for Ed. McGenity, Walter Johnson and Jos. Bryan were laid over one week at the request of Delegate Altman. From the Glove Workers' Union, No. 28, for Mrs. A. McLeod; referred to organizing committee.

**COMMUNICATIONS**—*Filed*—Copy of opinion rendered by the City Attorney stating that hostlers in the fire department stables were entitled to \$100 per month salary. From John I. Nolan, submitting report of the condition of labor legislation at Sacramento. From Citizens' Health Committee inclosing check for \$4.75, being the Council's pro rata of surplus fund. From Senator Hartman, giving reasons for voting against the measure providing for more judges. *Referred to Label Committee*—From Broom Makers' Union, requesting agitation for a demand for their label. From Cracker Bakers' Union, No. 125, urging a demand for the union label on crackers and biscuits, and giving the names of fair firms. From Louisville Typographical Union, thanking the Council for assistance given in the matter of the unfair *Wine and Spirit Bulletin*. *Referred to Metal Polishers' Union*—From Metal Polishers' Union, No. 1, requesting a list of dealers who handle the Art stoves and ranges. A communication was read from the National Association of Retail Grocers, requesting the Council to protest against a proposed tax of 4 cents per pound on coffee, and giving reasons therefor. The committee representing the association was granted the privilege of the floor.

Mr. Fred Haskins, addressing the Council, stated that the tax proposed by the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives was most unjust, and designed apparently in the interests of Wall street merchants who were urging its adoption. He stated that the Government would not benefit for two years, because of the fact that several million bags of coffee were held by Brazilian merchants awaiting an opportunity to be rushed into this country.

Mr. T. B. Connolly representing the retail grocery-men, stated that the fight was as much that of the poor man as it was of the wholesaler or retailer, because if the tax was to go without protest, 4 or 5 cents per pound would be added to the price of coffee. The moneyed interests were attempting to have this legislation enacted, and he requested the Council to assist in protesting. Moved that it be the sense of the Council that the secretary be instructed to address the members of Congress protesting against this tax, and that a copy be sent to all of the affiliated unions; carried.

**REPORTS OF UNIONS**—Laundry Workers, No. 26—Business improving. Broom Makers—Business dull; request a demand for label. Stablemen—Initiated 23 members at the last meeting; are progressing. Barber Shop Porters—Sutro Baths still unfair; ask delegates to inform their unions; statements that the union is financially embarrassed is not correct; have plenty of money to carry on boycott. Horse-shoers—The trouble with McCloskey & Sullivan settled; thank the Council for its assistance. Box-makers—Still out on strike; members are standing firm; foremen have quit, sooner than break in, non-union men. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Request trade unionists to see to it that their wives demand the card of their members whenever having stoves and ranges connected or set up.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—The committee reported on the communication from the Chain Makers' International Union appealing for financial assistance, and recommended that the delegates request their local unions to contribute as liberally as possible to this worthy cause; concurred in. The committee

stated that it had instructed the secretary to use his influence in bringing the contending parties in the boxmakers' dispute to an understanding. The committee recommended that the communication from S. V. Costello on the matter of extending thanks to one of the judges for expediting the trial of a personal damage suit be referred to the editor of the *LABOR CLARION*; concurred in. The committee presented the following resolutions and recommended their adoption:

WHEREAS, It would be advantageous to organized labor of San Francisco to have the street carmen of this city organized; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Fred Fay, general organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, is now here and has taken up the work of organizing this class of labor; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the San Francisco Labor Council, and the unions therewith affiliated, lend every possible aid to the efforts now being made to organize the men of this craft, to the end that another strong organization of street carmen be brought about, and thereby benefit the local trade-union movement materially; concurred in.

**LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE**—Recommended the endorsement of Assembly Bill, No. 424, entitled, "An act to promote education in literature and the fine arts, and making an appropriation therefor." It was moved that the favorable recommendation of the committee be concurred in; carried; 65 in favor, 29 against. It was also moved that we recommend that the salary of the superintendent, which is set at \$3,600 be made \$3,000, and that the \$600 be added to the salary of his assistant (\$900) to make it read \$1,500; carried.

**LABEL COMMITTEE**—Recommended that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the Knights of the Royal Arch, requesting information as to what further action had been taken by that body in the matter of the unfair *Wine and Spirit Bulletin*. Further reported that the Garment Workers' Union would submit a list of prison-made garments at a future meeting.

**AUDITING COMMITTEE**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEE**—The chair announced that the special order set for 9:30 was now properly before the Council, namely, the report of the committee appointed Friday evening, February 5, 1909, with instructions to investigate charges of gross mismanagement of the city's affairs by the present city administration made by Mr. Daniel O'Connell.

The members of the committee submitted an 18-page typewritten report. They stated that in order to be fair they had summoned the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, Board of Public Works and Board of Education to appear before them and explain the charges if they so desired, but that no reply had been received, except one from President Day of the Board of Public Works stating that the records of the office would speak for themselves, and were the only defense that the Board of Works would care to make. The committee left to the Council the matter of deciding whether or no the committee was ignored by the Mayor, Board of Supervisors and Board of Education. The committee also reported that Mr. Casey, Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Roncovieri, Superintendent of Schools, and Dr. Howard, one of his deputies, had appeared in an individual capacity to explain whatever the committee might desire.

After giving its conclusion on the different charges in the report, the committee submitted the following recommendation to the Council:

"Dealing with the question of re-call of these officials, we find that their conduct amply merits the invoking of that measure, but we deem it inexpedient at this time to burden the taxpayers with the expense of a special election, owing to the fact that the regular election is pending, and we therefore recommend that in so far as this Council is concerned, that the recall be not invoked at this time."

After a very lengthy debate it was moved that the

**Patronize  
Home Industry!  
and wear  
Union Hats**

**Lundstrom Hats**

Are Made in San Francisco  
by Union Men

**Five Stores:**  
1178 Market Street  
64 Market Street  
605 Kearny Street  
1600 Fillmore Street  
2640 Mission Street

**The Bank of San Francisco**

(Affiliated with the Crocker National Bank)

**SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL SAFE  
DEPOSIT VAULTS**

OFFICERS

W. Frank Pierce, president; Jas. J. Fagan, vice-president; John E. Quinn, vice-president; W. W. Douglas, cashier.

DIRECTORS

Wm. H. Crocker	Chas. L. Field	Jas. J. Fagan
George D. Cooper	E. E. Johnson	A. H. Giannini
Hugo D. Keil	John E. Quinn	Henry T. Scott
Thos. W. Huntington		W. Frank Pierce

**MARKET AND SEVENTH STREETS**  
WEST BRANCH: POLK NEAR SUTTER  
SAN FRANCISCO

## IMPORTANT Announcement

Mr. J. H. Robinson, formerly of the well-known grocery firm of Robinson & Knox, has bought the interest, business and good will of the Hayes Grocery Co., at 478-80 Haight St., near Fillmore, and will conduct it hereafter under the name of J. H. ROBINSON & SONS.

Mr. Robinson has been in the business over thirty years, and by reason of his long experience and reputation in the business world he is in a position to meet the requirements of particular people at prices exceptionally reasonable considering the high quality of his stock.

A full line of staple and fancy groceries has been installed, besides an elaborate tea and coffee counter, where special values are being offered to introduce certain brands that you are bound to like. No liquors are carried, for we believe in centralizing our attention upon groceries, good groceries, and nothing but groceries!

We cater to country as well as city trade, and will be glad to prepay the freight on shipments of \$10 and over to all points within a hundred miles or less of San Francisco.

Nothing more need be said to our old friends, except that we will be pleased to welcome them as in the past. But to our new and prospective patrons, unacquainted with our methods, we give the assurance of courtesy, quality and fair prices. Remember—

**J. H. ROBINSON & SONS**  
at 478-80 Haight St., nr. Fillmore

report of the committee be received, that we concur in its recommendations, that a sufficient number of copies for the delegates be printed, including Mr. O'Connell's letter, and that the committee be discharged with a vote of thanks. Amended to re-refer the report to the committee with instructions to eliminate that part of the report which deals with the graft prosecution, and with further instructions to eliminate all of the report but that which deals with reductions of wages.

The previous question was called for and carried. The amendment to the motion was declared lost, and the original motion was adopted.

Delegate Michelson asked to be recorded as voting in favor of the report in so far as it deals with labor issues, but as being opposed to that part which deals with the graft prosecution.

RECEIPTS—Paste Makers, \$2; Garment Cutters, \$2; Janitors, \$4; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Waitresses, \$10; Sailors, \$20; Beer Wagon Drivers, \$8; Molders, \$10; Ship Drillers, \$4; Stablemen, \$8; Electrical Workers, No. 633, \$21; Blacksmiths, No. 168, \$4; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$8; Drug Clerks, \$4; Coopers, No. 131, \$8; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Sugar Workers, \$6; Horseshoers, \$8; Upholsterers, \$6; Barbers, \$14; Bakers, No. 24, \$14; Refund Telephone Bill, \$2.50; Barber Shop Porters, \$4. Total, \$173.50.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$3; telegram to Assemblyman Beatty, \$1; Examiner, 75 cents; John I. Nolan, \$42; Pacific Telephone Company, \$17.35; Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, \$5; Miss A. Lathrop, for stenographic work, \$22.50. Total, \$141.60.

DONATIONS—Unemployed League—Bakers, \$2.50; Beer Wagon Drivers, \$10; Gas Workers, \$10; Citizens' Health Committee, refund on donation, \$4.75. Total, \$27.25.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned at 11:50 p. m. Respectfully submitted,  
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

#### LATE NOTES FROM SACRAMENTO.

BY JOHN I. NOLAN.

Assembly Bill, No. 1115, amending the Cartwright anti-trust law so that it will not apply to labor organizations, has passed both houses, and will soon be in the hands of the Governor.

Two bills making it a misdemeanor to wear a union button or use a union card without the possessor of same being a member of the organization designated by such card or button, has passed the senate, and it is up for final passage in the assembly.

The bill licensing stationary engineers, which the Labor Council objected to on behalf of the stationary firemen and machinists, has been withdrawn by the author on account of the opposition.

The bill providing better sanitary conditions for bake shops, favored by the Bakers' Union, has passed the assembly, is up for final passage in the senate, and will probably be reached in a day or two with prospects good for passage.

The cooks and waiters' ten-hour law has passed the senate and is in a good position in the assembly to become law.

Musicians' Bill, No. 424, which the Labor Council endorsed, has passed the assembly and is now before the senate.

In last week's report I made mention of the fact that the bill for an increase in the number of superior judges for San Francisco had failed to pass the senate on account of the vote of six of the San Francisco senators. In justice to the senators, I will say that I have it on good authority that the Governor took a decided stand against any increase in the number of judges for San Francisco at this time.

This week will probably be the last of the session, and as there are a considerable number of bills on the files, a great many will naturally fail of passage, but as the most of our bills are in a good position, we will fare pretty well.

#### Vallejo Trades and Labor Council

##### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 12, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., President G. M. Jewett in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

CREDENTIALS—Boilermakers—S. J. Riordan, vice J. T. Riordan, who was elected an honorary member of the Council.

COMMUNICATIONS—From Assemblyman J. R. Cronin, relative to legislative bills; filed. From cooks and waiters, asking that Golden Rule restaurant, now union, be removed from the unfair list; referred to executive committee. From Sing Lee & Co., relative to placing their store on the unfair list; referred to executive committee.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Carpenters—One member received by transfer; reported the death at Clarkston, Wash., of W. C. Lyon, a member and recently a delegate to the Council. Bartenders—One by transfer, initiated one, contributed to United Hatters. Cooks and Waiters—Initiated three, unionized Howard House and Golden Rule restaurant. Laundry Workers—Adopted a new schedule of wages. Electrical Workers—One initiation, two applications. Machinists—Reinstated a member. Federal—Initiated one, one by transfer. Flour Mill Employees—Sent contribution to A. F. of L. defense fund. Barbers—Contributed to A. F. of L. defense fund and United Hatters.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—Executive—Reported charges against James McGee and Frank Fitzmaurice for patronizing Japanese laundries withdrawn on their promise to quit. Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended, and concurred in by the Council, to lay on the table the communication from the International Electrical Workers; recommended that franchise over certain streets sought by the Napa Valley Electric railroad be placed in the hands of the municipal committee to secure the same concessions affecting union labor incorporated in the franchise of the Randall, Trowbridge and Wright Street Railway Co.; concurred in.

NEW BUSINESS—W. H. Green was appointed on committee to act with Typographical Union on non-union printing, vice J. T. Riordan. The matter relative to Long & McPherson vs. Vallejo Ferry Co., was referred to executive committee for investigation.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

Last Friday night the Labor Council asked that the substance of a letter written by Attorney S. V. Costello be printed in this column. The subject of Mr. Costello's communication was the agitation to advance personal injury cases in the superior courts of the city and county of San Francisco. In the action under the title Sullivan vs. United Railroads, which was commenced in July, 1908 (following the loss of plaintiff's leg in a street car accident in September, 1907), Judge Hunt set the trial for December, 1908. A continuance, on motion of the defendant corporation, was granted until February of this year, the judge imposing the payment of \$100 as a condition of the continuance. Judge Hunt's illness prevented the case proceeding on February 9th. On resuming the work of his department on March 1st, the judge peremptorily announced that he would try the case, whereupon the United Railroads settled for a substantial sum. Attorney Costello says that now it is possible to have personal injury cases settled within a reasonable period, instead of waiting for years at the will of corporations, and that if legislation pending in Sacramento should pass, remitting fees and authorizing the advancement of such suits, the ends of justice may be achieved without the lapse of unreasonable time.

On every book, either printed or blank, should appear the bookbinders' label, as a fair symbol.

#### WHAT YOU EARN

by the sweat of your brow should not be spent with a lavish hand. Being a good fellow is not nearly so good as being a good man. Be good to yourself and your family by starting a savings account now. Don't wait till New Year's Day to make this resolution—do it now.

#### HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock  
To receive deposits.

#### DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



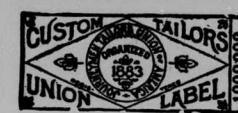
#### On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

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This is the Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union

OF AMERICA used on Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.  
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.  
Armstrong & Levy, 44 Eddy St.  
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.  
Rosenblum & Abraham, 937 Market Street.  
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.  
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.  
P. Gilligan, Mission St., at 20th.  
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.  
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.  
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.  
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.  
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.  
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.  
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.  
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.  
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.  
Jausatis & Kalmen, 923 Buchanan St.  
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.  
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Building.  
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.  
J. Dressner, 1188 McAllister St.  
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.  
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.  
Neuhaus & Co., 506 Market St.  
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.  
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.  
J. J. Sword, 3013 24th St.  
S. Jones, 2873 16th St.  
C. L. Braun, 303 Noe St.  
Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission St.

#### EAGLESON CO. PACIFIC SHIRT CO. WILSON CO.

Reliable Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods

Large Stock-Popular Prices

1453 Fillmore St. near O'Farrell St.  
1158 Market St. near Jones  
Also Los Angeles and Sacramento.

## News Gleaned Among the Unions

The boxmakers and sawyers controversy is unsettled. Steps have been taken to effect a settlement. The attitude of the unionists is against a spread of the trouble to other shops.

\* \* \*

The unions of the culinary crafts affiliated with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance will meet in convention in Minneapolis on May 10th. It is expected that 400 delegates will be in attendance, and that California's quota will number over 20.

\* \* \*

Tomorrow (Saturday) night the bakers will hold a meeting in the Building Trades Temple. Several matters of importance will be considered, among them the proposed new by-laws.

\* \* \*

Advices from Chicago state that the fair cracker factories will soon be furnished with labels, in order that their goods may be distinguished and those houses producing crackers with non-union men be placed at a disadvantage.

\* \* \*

On Tuesday night the beer bottlers endorsed the Portola Festival, and a mass meeting of the bottlers, brewers and drivers will be held at 177 Capp street on March 26th to hear William Haywood.

\* \* \*

A special meeting of the printing pressmen is called for tonight (Friday) in Union Hall at 316 Fourteenth.

\* \* \*

Next Monday the waitresses will discuss their wage scale. Three applicants were initiated at the last meeting, and ten women filed applications for membership.

\* \* \*

Within the next thirty days it is expected between 4000 and 5000 fishermen will leave for Alaska. The wage scale submitted to the Alaska Packers' Association has been approved.

\* \* \*

The molders held a well-attended meeting last Tuesday night. New shop rules were talked over. A substantial death benefit was ordered paid the relatives of the late Z. L. Boyer. A donation was made to the locked-out hatters.

\* \* \*

A number of cooks have found employment during the past few weeks, owing to an improvement in business.

\* \* \*

The gas workers of Sacramento contemplate affiliating with the California State Federation of Labor.

\* \* \*

A vote of the cigar makers of the country favors a plan to advertise the blue label of the organization at the Alaska-Yukon exposition. An assessment will be levied to provide funds.

\* \* \*

City Attorney Long has decided that the stablemen in the employ of the municipality are entitled to the wage of \$100 a month, as the charter provides.

\* \* \*

The garment workers have learned that the uniforms for the Illinois state militia are to be made in the penitentiaries. Very properly, they are agitating against such a method of clothing men whose equipment is paid for by the taxpayers—in other words, all the people of the state.

\* \* \*

The bartenders will not send a delegate to their next international convention.

\* \* \*

A request to answer questions of the machinists, ostensibly for the government census, is not favored by the local lodge unless the blanks are placed in the hands of the men. The union label pledge of the Labor Council was endorsed.

On May 16th the gas workers will picnic at Schuetzen Park, San Jose.

\* \* \*

The beer wagon drivers have donated \$10 to the unemployed fund.

\* \* \*

Steps are to be taken by the waiters to enforce the wearing of the button.

\* \* \*

Secretary John A. Keogh of the musicians addressed the Labor Council last Friday night in behalf of a bill favored by his organization which has for its main purpose the education of the people of the state, particularly the children, in music, literature and other forms of art. As a result of Mr. Keogh's clear exposition, the delegates endorsed the bill by a substantial vote.

\* \* \*

The Brotherhood of Teamsters initiated five applicants last week, endorsed the Portola Festival, and listened to an address by Frederick Fay, organizer of the street carmen.

\* \* \*

The report of the Labor Council committee handling the charges made by Attorney Daniel O'Connell, was ordered printed in full for the delegates. A synopsis appears in the minutes of the last meeting.

\* \* \*

There is very naturally considerable dissatisfaction at the action of a union carman from San Jose opposing the eight-hour bill now before the legislature. The bill was unanimously endorsed by the California State Federation of Labor, which met in San Jose last October, and among the delegates were representatives of the union now referred to.

\* \* \*

The barber shop porters and bathhouse employees have changed their meeting hall to 214 Guerrero. The boycott against the Sutro Baths is to be more extensively advertised.

\* \* \*

Representatives from the coffee and tea importers and the grocers' association asked the Labor Council last week to protest against a proposed duty of four cents a pound on coffee. It was decided to comply with the request.

\* \* \*

Miss Margaret C. Daly is busily engaged with representatives of the garment workers in arranging wage schedules and trade conditions for this city.

\* \* \*

The stablemen initiated a class of twenty-three at the last meeting, and several firms have agreed to pay union wages and work union hours by the only sure method—hiring members of the organization.

\* \* \*

The press feeders and assistants will send two delegates to the June convention of the international, which meets in Omaha. Seven men have been nominated.

\* \* \*

From the Central Labor Union of Washington (D. C.) comes a request for all information pertaining to label agitation.

\* \* \*

The boat builders have donated \$10 to the hatters. Several men have recently been initiated.

\* \* \*

The Grocers' Association has promised to aid the broom makers in their desire to place label goods on the market. The association had its request to the Labor Council complied with last Friday night, and it would only be fair to reciprocate.

\* \* \*

Last Sunday the janitors initiated a number of men and the union is making excellent headway. Open meetings are to be held at intervals.

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

WUNDER  
BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled  
Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the  
Union Label on Bottled Beer.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The color for Mar. is Green on White.

The Cream of All Beers

YOSEMITIE :- LAGER

A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY  
TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT

BREWED BY

ENTERPRISE  
BREWING CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

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Telephone Market 109

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN  
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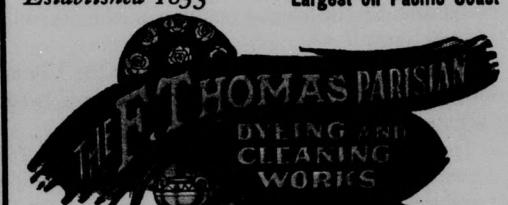
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Between Fifteenth and Sixteenth

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Branches : 1158 McAllister Street, San Francisco  
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Highest Class Work  
Moderate Prices Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—MARKET 1620

## For Women in Union and Home

"I fear I did not understand you correctly," said the Man from Mars. "Did you say that women have no voice in the affairs of the nation?"

"Exactly," replied the Politician.

"That would be a cause for a revolution where I come from," observed the Martian. "How do the women like to be in that servile position?"

"They like it all right," answered the Politician.

Just a few suffragettes object, and they are easily jailed; while so far as a revolution is concerned even the Daughters of the American Revolution refuse to support the suffragettes."

"Of course the reason for this undoubtedly is that the women are of inferior mental and moral caliber to the men."

"Oh, no," explained the Politician, "It is because they are so much superior."

"That seems rather illogical. It is hard to believe that superior beings should submit to being ruled by inferior beings."

"Yes, but don't you see," objected the Politician, "if women get into politics they would become inferior?"

"Would they?" said the Man from Mars. "Then, by the same sign, if the men got out of politics, they would become superior, I suppose. If I were a man I wouldn't object to that."

"Yes, but we love our women."

"I don't follow your logic at all," said the Man from Mars.

"What's logic?" asked the Politician, with awaking interest. "Is there any money in it?"—Ellis O. Jones in *Success*.

\* \* \*

A most interesting woman in the pension office is its translator, Mrs. Clara von Entress. When she received her appointment she had little children to rear, five of them. German by birth and bringing up, her task in the pension office was to read and turn into English letters and documents received from foreign countries nearly all over the world. Although already a good linguist, her work demanded far more knowledge than she had already, so at it she went, studying new languages every moment she could find and keeping up with her work. How some of these women in the government departments at Washington have toiled to win their places none of their sex petted and in luxurious homes could understand. Mrs. von Entress now has nine languages at her command for translating foreign evidence papers.

\* \* \*

An energetic and versatile American woman has for some time past been directing the actual operations of a Columbian gold mine with remarkable success. Mrs. S. H. Hazard, the American wife of a distinguished French engineer, has been, it is believed, the first woman to undertake such a work. She is now in New York on a short visit before returning to resume her work. The mine in question is more than 200 miles inland, and to reach it means making a long and trying journey from the coast.

This journey alone might daunt a far less courageous woman. Mrs. Hazard leaves the steamer at Puerto Columbia on the north coast of South America, travels first by rail a short distance, then by boat, and finally on mule back over the rugged mountains and vast wildernesses of the interior. Few white women have attempted the journey, much less essayed to live in this region.

While not qualifying as a regular mining engineer Mrs. Hazard, from her long association with her husband, has become skillful in making assays and in actually carrying on the operations of mining. The earth is dislodged by great jets of water, after which it is scientifically treated to extract the gold.

## Household Hints and Recipes.

HANDY DRYING DEVICE.—Take an old umbrella frame and wind the wires with white cloth and suspend by handle from the ceiling near the range. It will prove excellent for drying baby's clothes and other little pieces. If handle is not of the hook kind, a hook can easily be bored into a straight handle.

MAKE A KNIFE SHARPENER.—Cut a board about an inch thick, three inches wide and eight inches long. Cover the top and sides with a double thickness of emery paper. When the first thickness wears out cut it off and the new one is ready. When the second one wears out recover it.

GLOBES ON GASLIGHTS.—The globes on gas fixtures and lamps should not be screwed too tight, as the heat when the light is burning will expand the glass. Sufficient room should be left for this expansion. When screwed too tight the globe will crack or break.

WASHING SWEATERS.—Now that the sweater is so much worn, and will get soiled, it is a good thing to know how to wash it without having it stretched all out of shape. Do not wring out and hang it up to dry, as you would anything ordinarily, but wash it by pressing or sopping in suds; squeeze it out by pressing in a ball against the side of the tub, rinse thoroughly in the same way, and instead of hanging it up to dry make a hammock of a towel by fastening tapes to the corners. Lay the sweater in this, and as it dries turn it. The hammock should be hung where the sweater can drip through without damaging anything and where it will have plenty of air.

FOR CENTERPIECES AND DOILIES.—Those who have a number of nice centerpieces of Battenberg or embroidered linen that measure up to thirty-six inches or more, and have to fold them to put into a drawer, know what trouble it is to always press them when wanted for use. A wooden curtain pole covered with a layer of cotton and then one of white linen makes an excellent roll for centerpieces, and enables you to put them away without creasing. The pole should be an inch or more longer than the largest centerpiece. Several pieces may be put on one roll. Use a cover of gray linen, which ties four times. Two loops are sewed at the ends of the case, and it can be hung up. For small centerpieces or doilies, make a book of heavy water-color paper, with cardboard cover. It may be covered with linen and tied with ribbon, or it can be of heavy cream-colored canvas and bound with ribbon.

FOR DARK GOODS.—Cooking gelatin makes an excellent starch for any dark wash goods. Pour one quart of boiling water over one teaspoonful of the gelatin previously soaked in cold water, then strain. Use lukewarm.

CINCINNATI PANCAKES.—One egg, teaspoon of salt, butter, sugar, one pint of flour, two heaping teaspoons baking powder or soda and sour milk when very light. Instead of greasing the skillet, put in a large spoon of lard. When piping hot put in the cakes and they will splutter and spread and crinkle until a delightful brown. Eat with butter and sugar syrup. Fine.

NEW IDEA FOR APPLE POTPIE.—Half fill a deep dish with sour apples, which have been quartered, pared and cored. Pour over them a little boiling water and place in a hot oven until tender. Make a crust as for baking powder biscuit, roll out an inch thick; lay it over the apples and return to the oven for about forty minutes or until the crust is done. For the sauce cook together two tablespoonfuls of butter and one teaspoonful of flour, add half of a cupful of maple syrup and a tiny pinch of mace and cook until clear and smooth.

INVALIDS BROTH—Two calves' feet, half a pound of beef, the bottom of a loaf, mace and salt, simmered in three quarts of water till reduced to three pints. Strain before serving.

Carriages and buggies for work or play. Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores St. \*\*\*

Hansen & Elrick  
FURNISHERS AND HATTERS

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Entire Stock at Less Than  
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## THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

(Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco)  
Guaranteed Capital ..... \$1,200,000.00  
Capital actually paid up in cash ..... \$1,000,000.00  
Reserve and Contingent Funds ..... \$1,479,043.00  
Deposits December 31, 1908 ..... \$35,079,498.53  
Total Assets ..... \$37,661,536.70

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells, Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock m. and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. HEYER, Manager.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing

— THREE BIG STORES —

Rich, mellow, perfectly aged in wood  
and very delicately flavored

Old Gilt Edge  
Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon

## The Central Trust Company

Of California

Chas. F. Leege, President

B. G. Tognazzi, Manager

CAPITAL PAID IN \$1,500,000.00  
SURPLUS - - - - - \$100,000.00

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Market and Sansome Streets

BRANCHES:

624 Van Ness Ave. and 3039 Sixteenth St

## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- \*Linotype Machines.
- †Monotype Machines.
- ‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
- (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
- (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
- (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
- (172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento.
- (48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166 Valencia.
- (185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
- (7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
- (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
- (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
- (73) \*Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
- (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
- (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
- (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
- (89) Boehme & Mecready, 513½ Octavia.
- (99) \*Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
- (202) Bonnington, F. J. & Co., 32 Grove.
- (196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
- (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
- (3) \*Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
- (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint ave.
- (8) \*Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
- (176) California Press, 50 Main.
- (10) \*Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
- (11) \*Call, The, Third and Market.
- (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
- (90) †Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
- (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
- (97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
- (40) \*Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
- (142) \*Crocier, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
- (25) \*Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
- (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
- (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
- (179) \*Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
- (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
- (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
- (42) \*Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
- (53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
- (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
- (203) \*Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
- (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
- (121) \*German Demokrat, 51 Third.
- (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
- (56) \*Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (201) \*Globe, Evening, Battery and Commercial.
- (188) Globe Press, 3249 Twenty-third.
- (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
- (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
- (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
- (190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
- (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
- (127) \*Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
- (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.
- (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
- (158) †Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
- (19) \*Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
- (150) \*International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
- (66) Jalamstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
- (98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
- (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
- (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
- (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
- (168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
- (50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
- (191) Lauray, Julian, 1310 Stockton.
- (141) \*La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
- (57) \*Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.
- (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
- (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
- (44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
- (102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.
- (175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
- (174) \*Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
- (23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
- (205) Mayer Printing Co., 164 Sanchez.
- (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
- (58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
- (24) Morris Travers Press, Commercial and Front.
- (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
- (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
- (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
- (65) \*Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
- (115) \*Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) \*Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (43) Nevin, C. W., 916 Howard.
- (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
- (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
- (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
- (81) \*Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
- (70) \*Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (60) \*Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
- (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
- (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
- (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
- (61) \*Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
- (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
- (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
- (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
- (145) †San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
- (84) †San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
- (125) \*Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
- (13) \*Shannon-Conny Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
- (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
- (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
- (28) \*Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
- (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.

- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
- (149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth.
- (187) \*Town Talk, 88 First.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (33) \*Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
- (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
- (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
- (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
- (189) \*Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
- (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
- (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
- (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
- (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
- (132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
- (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
- (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
- (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
- (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
- (133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.
- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
- (31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
- (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
- (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
- (29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
- (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
- (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
- (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

**ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPIERS.**  
Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.  
Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

## MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

American Tobacco Company.

- Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.
- Bekin Van and Storage Company.
- Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
- Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
- Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Ave.
- Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
- Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
- Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
- McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co., 927 Market.
- Moraghan Oyster Company.
- National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
- Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Sutro Baths.
- Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market.
- United Cigar Stores.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

Barber Shop, 471 8th street.

- Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

- Busy Bee Shoe Shop, 11th street, between Broadway and Franklin.

California Pickle Works, First and Webster streets.

Eagle Box Factory.

Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.

Pike Woolen Mills, Tailors.

Puritan Restaurant, 1248 Broadway.

Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Messrs. Charters and Van Allen, proprietors of the Tulare (Cal.) *Register*, have taken umbrage at a paragraph in the issue of February 19th. W. H. Coe, formerly of Fresno Union, and Joseph Fielitz, erstwhile of Chicago Union, wrote the officers of No. 21 asking that tourists be warned against the *Register*. In fairness to the proprietors of the paper, we give the substance of their side. After claiming a friendship for union labor, Mr. Coe's grievance is said to be utterly without justification, and Mr. Fielitz, who "subbed" for Mr. Coe has no complaint at all. The Tulare *Register* men affirm that Coe insisted on the discharge of one of their employees on account of a personal feeling, which was done, temporarily, to keep peace. Subsequently Mr. Coe resigned on less than the customary notice in country printing offices. Mr. Fielitz was hired by Mr. Coe exclusively, the *Register* simply paying the bills, and, according to the communication at hand, the paper is without a high regard, from any standpoint, for the two printers involved.

E. L. Heriff of the Visalia *Times*, who remains on No. 21's roll, sent along one dollar for the Home Christmas Fund.

Secretary-treasurer L. Michelson is enjoying a short vacation. He is expected back at his post next week, and it is hoped that the relaxation from the trying duties of the position will prove a beneficial change to the officer.

W. J. Rogers writes from San Jose that years ago he was a member of No. 21. He went to India as a missionary, and, upon returning, re-entered the printing business. Mr. Rogers lost his exempt card, and desires to re-affiliate. Any reader knowing the gentleman is requested to communicate with L. Michelson, secretary-treasurer.

Senators Geo. C. Perkins and Frank P. Flint have written to No. 21 stating that they are in favor of having the census printing done in the Government printing office, and they will aid to that end when the bill again comes before the Senate.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, at its stated meeting on Sunday, March 14th, initiated two members and received four applications. The officers were instructed to make arrangements with a local hospital for the care of sick members. The financial officers made encouraging reports. President S. T. Sawyer appointed the following committee to make arrangements for the annual outing of the society to be held at Fernbrook Park, Niles Canyon, on Sunday, June 13th: W. K. Galloway, W. L. Slocum, G. S. Munson, Robert Sleeth and J. W. Kelly.

The Janssen Lithogravure & Label Co. has removed to permanent quarters at 533 Mission street.

John Collins arrived at the Printers' Home on March 8th. The trip was found trying, but Superintendent Deacon writes that Mr. Collins was refreshed after securing needed rest.

The requisition for the old-age pension checks was sent last Saturday to Indianapolis. The money is expected about the 24th inst.

Walter W. Bell, an old-time printer and an ex-president of the International Typographical Union, died in Philadelphia last month. He was a charter member of No. 2, was foreman for twenty-nine years of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, then owned by W. W. Harding, and held the highest position in the gift of the printers of the land during centennial year—1876—having been elected at the Boston Convention in 1875. Mr. Bell had followed the real estate business for many years, and was known as one of Philadelphia's progressive citizens.

By the votes of seven trustees to one, Sacramento has offered to the legislature the public square between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, B and C streets, as a site for the erection of the proposed state printing office. It is thought possible that a governor's mansion will be erected on the location of the printing office. Three sites have been offered the senate committee, but the fact that none of them are "adjacent to" the state capitol has resulted in delay.

Pure and clean cigar clippings, for smoking or chewing, from our own factory, forty cents per pound. Thrane Bros., 1800 Market street. \*\*\*

## DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 214 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdgrs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th St.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1638 Eddy; meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 395 Franklin; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mailers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister, 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 34 Ellis.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council, 316 14th; headquarters, 34 Ellis.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday; 114 Dwight.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th st. bet. Mission and Valencia.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson Secretary. Meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate Ave.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 185 Gough.

### FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom.  
J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.  
Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.  
Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.  
Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave.  
C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.  
New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kelsen, Six Mile House.  
Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave.  
People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.  
American Dairy, 515 Charter Oak st., Louis Kahn.  
Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets.  
John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

### FAIR LISTS

**STORES RECOGNIZING CLERKS' 9-HOUR DAY.**  
Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, has changed its policy. Henceforth a nine-hour workday will be observed, with pay for overtime. Unionists and friends are urged to call for the shop card. The following firms have signed the agreement:

C. H. Brown & Co., Sixteenth and Mission.  
Mission Clothiers, 2625-2627 Mission.  
Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore.  
L. H. Billings, 2484 Mission.

### STORES FAIR TO GROCERY CLERKS.

The grocery clerks publish following fair stores:  
Heinecke Bros., 18th and Collingwood.  
P. J. Mahoney, 21st and Bryant.  
W. and H. Hohn, 90 Sanchez.  
Thos. H. Corcoran & Co., 1201 Valencia.  
John W. Schmidt, 800 Point Lobos Ave.  
D. J. O'Keefe, 2928 Twenty-third.

**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and secretaries' office, No. 68 Haight street.

At the weekly board meeting held March 16th, President Harry Menke presiding, Mrs. C. J. Franchi and Miss J. F. Kinsinger were admitted to membership by initiation. Mr. H. E. Houston, of Local No. 10, Chicago, was admitted on transfer. Applications for membership were received from Messrs. G. J. Gould and H. R. Tuck, and were laid over one week. Mr. W. G. Stellman, of Local No. 49, Cripple Creek, resigned through withdrawal of transfer card.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was duly held on March 11th, President Menke presiding. Reports of the board of directors and the various officers for the past month were submitted and accepted. Among the more important matters disposed of was the action taken whereby an assessment was levied on the entire membership in aid of the United Hatters' of North America. The assessment will be payable by members, with dues for the second quarter (months of April, May and June), and the amount collectible will be paid to the United Hatters in advance from the treasury of the union.

The constitutional amendment proposing that the president be made the professional representative of the organization, and also serve as the agitation committee in all matters falling to the duty of that office, was not received with favor, and was defeated by a decisive majority.

The laws relating to the use of the regulation uniform were extended to May 1, 1909, by the union meeting held March 11th. Members who had been delayed in obtaining their uniforms will be enabled to fully comply with the requirements through the above extension of time. In the intervening period it is essential that members who have not to date arranged to procure the uniform consider the advisability of making such arrangements.

Mr. Charles Porep, branch secretary and Oakland agitation committee, was elected at the last union meeting to fill the vacancy on the board of directors created by the resignation of Mr. George W. Le- ron.

Dues and death assessments of the first quarter totaling \$2.50, are now due, and are payable before April 1st to the financial secretary, Mr. Arthur S. Morey. The assessments number four, and have been levied on account of the death of late members S. Samuels, E. W. Kent, E. Nathan and N. Ballenberg.

A proposition to allow the sergeant-at-arms to vote on all questions decided by the board of directors, excepting in the matter of charges preferred against any member by the sergeant-at-arms, has been presented to the union, and will be acted upon at the April meeting.

Local No. 424, of Richmond, California, will give a social dance on Saturday evening, March 27th, at Maple hall in its jurisdiction, and extends a cordial invitation to the membership of Local No. 6 to attend. A good time is promised, and will undoubtedly be forthcoming.

President Menke has appointed Messrs. D. M. Wright (chairman), J. Green, E. H. Slissman, Thos. Peckham and W. H. Lee to serve as the law and legislative committee of the union for the current year. Messrs. L. Bruck (chairman), J. D. Hynes and J. F. Wilson have been appointed to serve as the auditing committee.

C. H. Parker writes from Sacramento that the following bills have become laws: Relating to (1) societies for prevention of cruelty; (2) sanitary condition of factories and workshops; (3) employment agencies; (4) employment agents; (5) educational rights of children; (6) temporary floors in buildings in course of construction; (7) employment and hours of labor of children; (8) information regarding Japanese in California; (9) relative to bureau of labor statistics.

THE  
UNION  
SHOE STORE  
OF  
San Francisco

**B. KATSCHINSKI  
PHILADELPHIA  
SHOE COMPANY**

"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"

**Removal Notice!**

We wish to announce to our  
many friends and patrons that

**On and After  
Monday, March 22d**

**Our New and Only Store Will be Located at  
825 MARKET STREET -- 825**

Between Fourth and Fifth Sts.

Opposite Stockton Street

**We Will Discontinue Our Fillmore Street Store on Above Date**

The same unfailing courtesy, good values and low prices that made our Fillmore Street store so popular, will prevail at the new establishment.

**On Monday We Will Open for Your Inspection  
and Patronage the Largest and Most Thoroughly  
Equipped Shoe House West of Chicago.**

Seating Accommodations  
for 500 Persons.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS FOR MEN  
SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS FOR WOMEN  
SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND INFANTS

**REMEMBER** We were the first firm to adopt the UNION STORE CARD and we are the only store that employs none but Union Clerks—ask them to show their working cards. WHEN IN NEED OF SHOES COME TO US; WE WILL TREAT YOU RIGHT.



**Men's Trousers  
A Special Sale  
1-3 TO 1-2 OFF**

YOU men who are in search of well-made serviceable trousers for either working or dress wear, should take advantage of the saving opportunities involved in this important sale. Every pair bears the UNION LABEL, and is guaranteed as to fit and workmanship.

**At \$1.45**—twelve styles of neat striped Cassimere and Cheviot Trousers. Worth \$2.00.

**At \$1.95**—a variety of Worsted, Cassimere and Cheviot Trousers, in neat stripes and fancy mixtures. Worth \$3.00.

**Corduroy Trousers**—either wide or narrow ribbed; warranted not to rip or split. Prices **\$1.45, \$2.45, \$3.85**

**At \$2.45**—a lot of unusually well made, serviceable trousers, in check and stripe effects. Worth \$4.00.

**At \$4.35**—Pure Worsted Trousers; the best makes, best materials, etc. Worth \$6.00 and \$7.00.